

# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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understood if we credit that \$1.50 will be expected and demanded.

W. P. WALTON.

The Rise and Fall of a Young Man Told in Two Chapters.

William Henry has decided to go to the city.

William Henry had been reared on a farm and knew how to find eggs without a search warrant, and how to drive a hog over a bridge, and yet he wasn't satisfied. So one morning he girded up his loins and he said unto his father:

"Stern parent, I have toiled at this old rutche until my soul revolts and my eye teeth are on edge. I have watched with tender care the peck marked quash that grew in the shadow of the barn. I have perused the buff hen when my whole heart yearned for sculpture and for art; I have hauled the drab-tinted mule out of the creek at the silent midnight hour when my soul cried out for poetry and song. I have watched the polka dot hogs as they fed on the meadow, and as they mingled with the sad eyed cows when my being longed for the solace of art. I have worn my young life away chopping holes in elm logs when I sighed in my heart for the healing balm of literature, so if you will fork out a great arge fifty-dollar bill with green letters on it, I will away and seek fame and fortune."

William Henry had returned from the city.

His pantaloons were held up by means of a tarred rope and the straw hat he wore needed weather strips. He would have girded up his loins but he had nothing to gird them with, so he simply went to his father and said:

"Respected father, if you will permit me I will resume my old vocation of herding the bees on the wind swept lee, and sing a sweet lullaby to the buff Cochon hogs as they slumber in the branches of the lordly eyecamore."

"I thought I had talent for art but a cruel experience has taught me this: I can not whitewash a fence and do it well."

"If my dreams I saw myself a great actor, bringing tears to every eye with Hamlet's soliloquy, but when I appeared in a three-cent town as 'Uncle Tom' I was presented with so many second-hand eggs that the perfume clings to me still."

"Father, hand me the hoe and spade; let me go out on the undulating prairie and dig pot-holes and kill rattlesnakes, and perhaps in a thousand years I may forget the great eyes by nine hole through my heart."—[St. Louis Whip.]

How the Opium Habit of Long Standing Was Cured Easily and Effectively.

There can be little doubt that much of the distress resulting from abstinence from an accustomed stimulant, whatever it be, is due to imagination, and in some cases victims of the habit have cured themselves by the exertion simply of a strong determination to take no more. In a large number of cases, however, the indulgence has produced a complete paralysis of will power, and then some method of judicious medical treatment is necessary, although even then success does not always follow. An account of an ingenious mode of effecting the cure of a long indulged opium habit is given in the Medical World by Dr. R. H. Dalton. The patient was first allowed for a week to take her usual quantity of morphine in the form of a mixture containing also five drops of nux vomica and one quarter grain of quinine in each dose, and colored with tincture of lavender. Then for twenty weeks the amount of morphine was lessened every seventh day by one-twentieth, and, at the same time, the tincture increased by one drop and the quinine by one quarter grain at each change, until the morphine was left entirely out. In the mean time, however, the quinine was not augmented after the ninth week, but ten drops of elixir of vitriol added to each dose taken afterwards. The diminution of the morphine was minute and gradual, and the taste being the same, the patient was unable to detect any change whatever during the four months' treatment. As soon Dr. Dalton became satisfied that the habit was entirely in the mind, he announced that she had not taken a particle of morphine for two weeks. As soon as she understood this the spell was broken, and she wanted no more morphine, her health had become very much improved, and her gratitude seemed unbounded. Dr. Dalton thinks that if recourse to stimulants be prevented during the curing of the opium habit, any physician may succeed with this plan.—[British and Colonial Druggist.]

—There are 22 Knights of Labor in the Connecticut Legislature just elected. They may control the election of a United States Senator. While the most of them have been republicans they will not vote for the re-election of Senator Hawley.

John Peter Richardson, governor of South Carolina, is the fifth member of his family who has been elected to that office.

## DEATHS.

—Mr. Ransom Carson died at his home at Crab Orchard, Saturday morning, of paralysis, aged over three score years and ten. He was born in Rockcastle county, but was a resident of this county for the most of half a century. His first wife was a sister of Mr. Monroe Carls, by whom four children survive him. His last wife was a sister of Joshua M. Brown and she with three children are left to mourn his loss. During his long life Mr. Carson held a number of offices, being three times elected County Clerk and several times a justice of the peace, and at one time he was almost invincible with the people of Lincoln. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for nearly 60 years, many of which he served it as either deacon or elder. He was a good man and in the days of his prosperity no one ever called on him in vain for help. In the absence of Mr. Moffitt, Elder John Ball Gibson preached the funeral sermon at the Presbyterian church here Sunday at 11 after which his remains were laid by his other loved ones who had gone before, in Buffalo cemetery.

## She Got a Patent.

Once when Grant was President there came to the White House a letter addressed to the President in person. It was from a woman in Kansas, who said she had read in the papers that Mr. Grant before he went into the army was poor, and though he won fame and was President, she did not doubt that he was poor yet. She had invented a corn sheller—a machine that not only shelled the corn and separated it from the cob, but by the reverse of a wheel at will it would grind corn and cob together and so furnish a fine food for stock. The lady enclosed some roughly drawn plans and asked if Mr. Grant would not get her a patent and accept a half interest in the invention to compensate him for his trouble. But she added "Mr. Grant I must ask you not to say anything about this to my husband, for he is very jealous and it might get us both into trouble." Mr. Grant did not "say anything" to the husband, but he did good naturedly send the letter and its enclosure over to the patent office to see if the innocent woman might not in some way be benefited. It turned out that the idea of a corn sheller was original, and, with some modifications and after further correspondence through the patent office—this time with the lady's husband, who did not prove to be a bit jealous—a patent was granted.

The New York World, after interviewing business men in different departments of trade, sums up in this encouraging way: "The long period of depression in business now seems to be giving way to one of prosperity. Merchants and general tradesmen agree that the prospects of winter trade are very bright. There is no boom, but a steady healthy growth. Every one sees indications of better times. It is the universal opinion in commercial and financial circles that not only is the present condition of business better than it has been for a number of years past, but the future is of greater promise than for a long time."

A new rotary web machine is now being constructed in Bavaria. It is said to be able to print 40,000 full sheets per hour, folded or unfolded, and cut or uncut, and it will also fold single sheets, or collect several and fold them together in quires at one operation. It also prints folio, quarto and octavo sheets, and carries them forward automatically counted into parcels of 12. The first of these machines is to be exhibited in a provincial exhibition at Warzburg, and will print various local papers at entirely different sizes.

If the Rev. Dr. Dabney, who was on Jackson's staff and is his biographer, can be relied upon, Jackson took special pains not only to avoid sending letters, but even to receive them on Sunday. He would not hesitate, however, to kill a few thousand yankees when he could catch them napping on Sunday. It is a fact that so many of his battles were fought on Sunday and under such circumstances, that he seems almost to have reasoned that the day specially sanctified the deed.—[Lexington Transcript.]

—Col. I. Shelby Irvine says his goose bone indicates a hard winter. He is the finest reader of the goose bones in Kentucky and the goose bone is always correct in its prognostications. In support of the g-b. comes the hornet's nest. It was built, the past summer, low on the trees, nearly touching the ground, which the old weather prophets tell us means a cold winter. Then comes the corn shuck, thick and heavy, another indication of a hard winter.—[Richmond Register.]

Two years ago James Gleason, of New Haven, started for Ireland to get a large sum of money to which he had heard that he had fallen heir. He was shipwrecked, escaped, failed to get the money, came back and recently died in New Haven. A few days after his death the money came.

—English milliners are said to have discovered a way of making bonnets of tissue paper so that the bonnet itself will not cost over ten cents, the remaining \$20 going for trimmings, as usual.

—Minneapolis proposes to build a 12-story hotel.

## RELIGIOUS.

—A revival in the Madison Avenue Baptist church, at Covington, has resulted in 45 additions.

—Rev. Percy G. Elsom will preach at the Union church at Rowland next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Everybody invited and specially requested to be present.

—Archbishop Elder has issued an order forbidding Catholics to sing in the choir of Protestant churches. Those disobeying the order will not be considered as members of the Catholic Church.

—Dr. Woodrow, evolutionist, has been retired from the Parkins professorship of natural sciences in the Presbyterian Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and Rev. J. L. Girardeau, D. D., of that city, was elected to succeed him.

—The Lutheran church year-book reports in the United States and Canada 58 synods, 3,990 ministers; 7,573 congregations, 935,830 communicants. Of these the South has 130 ministers, 380 congregations, 29,682 communicants.

—Chaplain McCabe claims that the Methodists in this country "gave during the year for the work of God" \$19,041,387, including \$7,292,407 for the support of pastors, elders and bishops; \$4,131,831 for building churches and parsonages; \$1,000,000 for missions; \$3,500,000 for current expenses of 19,700 churches.

## Homing Pigeons.

It was the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 that first brought to universal attention the value of carrier or homing pigeons as couriers. When Paris was besieged and all intercourse with the outer world cut off, pigeons were sent out of the city in balloons when the wind was favorable to take them into the outlying country. Here they were captured and brought to a post where they were loaded with dispatches and allowed to return. As there was no other way possible to have messages delivered into Paris, the pigeon service was brought to a state of perfection within a month that it might have taken a century under other circumstances. Sixty-four balloons bearing 363 birds were sent out of Paris. Fifty-seven of these birds returned to Paris bearing 150,000 official dispatches and over 1,000,000 private messages. The reduction of such a great mass of matter to packets light enough to be transported by pigeons was done by photography. The important papers of Europe, for instance, were spread out on a wall covering a space ten feet square, these were photographed to occupy space on a delicate collodion film the size of a postage stamp. A dozen of these films were inclosed in a quill and attached to a feather in the tail of the bird. On reaching its destination the film was taken from the quill, and through the aid of a magic lantern their contents were thrown on a large screen and hastily copied off and printed in the Parisian newspapers, while private messages were delivered to the persons to whom they were directed.

## The Ideal and the Real.

Direct Style—"Rath," said I, stepping up close to her, "do you like to be with me as you have been?"

When she answered me she raised her eyes to me with a look in them of a deep blue sky, seen through a sort of Indian summer mist, and gazing thus she said: "Of course I like it."

"Then let us make it suitable," I said, taking both hands in mine.

There was another look, in which the skies shone clear and bright, and then, in a moment, it was all done.—[The casting away of Mrs. Locks and Alteshine.]

Speechless Style—and then our eyes met again. I know not what mine expressed, but in hers was shining a certain tender desire, a sweet audacity. She put her hand through my arm, as if she would not look at me longer, she leaned her forehead against my sleeve and laughed.—[John Jerome.]

Enthusiastic Style—He lifted her lovely face in his hands and kissed it again—kissed the rosy cheeks, and white drooped eyelids, and red smiling mouth, and vowed with every kiss that she was the most adorable of women.—[A Bow of Orange Ribbons.]

Sensible Form—"Do you love me, Mary?"

Yes.

"Thanks. Much obliged."—[Not yet tried in novels.—[Boston Record.]

A brakeman in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is a very obliging person and thoughtful withal. An excursion party, which included many young men and women, recently made a trip from Albany to St. George, and as the train would near a tunnel, of which there are many on the line, he called out in a stentorian tone: "Gents, choose your partners for the tunnel."

A succession of fire-dread shrikes is heard on the first floor. Foul mother—"What is the matter with Billy?" Colored servant—"Please mam, he is crying for another plate of preserves." "He can't have any more, He has had four already." "Dem is de berry ones he is whoopin' about. He's all swollen up."

Roscoe Conkling, describing a witness on the other side of the case: "Gentlemen, I think I can see that witness now—his mouth stretching across the wide desolation of his face, a fountain of falsehood and a sepulchre of rum."

## GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

### Lancaster.

—Miss Juliet Gill went to Cincinnati Thursday to hear Patti sing.

—Our esteemed friend, "Jeems Crow" Dillon, received a pension last week and is as happy as a June-bug.

—W. H. Harris started to Mt. Sterling Saturday, but was taken ill at Winchester and failed to return home.

—A good sized delegation of Mr. Barnes' friends and admirers went to Stanford on the K. C. excursion Sunday.

—B. L. Vanhook, aged 70, and Mrs. Mary Owens, aged 49, were married at the clerk's office Thursday, Ed G. W. Yancey officiating.

—The candy-pulling at the Hall Friday evening was quite well attended by the young people and yielded a handsome little sum of money.

—Rev. S. W. Peoples' meeting at the Herring school house continues and is attracting a good deal of attention. The converts already number over 100.

—The party of five hunters who went to Pulaski Thursday on a hunting expedition returned Sunday morning, after having captured 203 quail and five pheasants.

—Mr. Lewis V. Phillips, Sr., died Saturday morning at the residence of Mr. Nathan Thompson, in this place, aged 84 years. His remains were interred in the Lancaster cemetery Sunday afternoon, after funeral services by Rev. Yancey at the Christian church.

—Miss Lillie Noel, who left last Monday to attend the marriage of her cousin, Miss Virgie Taylor, at Bear Wallow, Ky., surprised her many friends here by getting married on the following Thursday to Mr. O. E. Ellis, of the Commercial Hotel, Louisville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lovelace, at the residence of Mrs. King, 308 Walnut street. Mr. Ellis is a brother of Mrs. R. C. Farris, of this place, and is a most exemplary young man. Miss Lillie is a member of the millinery firm of Noel Sisters here, and in addition to being a first-rate business lady, is popular and accomplished, and has a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis arrived home Sunday morning and were given an elegant reception at the home of the bride.

—About a year ago burglars broke into the Danville postoffice and looted it. An inspector was sent down and reported that the postmaster had not been negligent in any way. Mr. J. R. Marrs settled the bill promptly from his own pocket and this morning Gov. McCreary had the rules amended and had a bill passed reimbursing him to the amount of \$126. The first bill of the session for Kentucky.—[Louisville Times.]

—A movement is afoot to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which occurs the 17th of next September. The great national commemoration of our first century of existence as a nation under the present form of government will come on the 30th of April, 1889, the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President.

—Mrs. George Samon, of Charlotte, Michigan, after annoying litigation, secured a divorce from her husband on the ground of non-support. Tuesday Mr. Samon received notice that an aunt had died recently in France, leaving him \$30,000. Now Mrs. Samon is mad enough to marry him again.

—Six men were mangled by the explosion of a boiler in a planing mill at Boston.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

## What Can Be Done?

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters. After everything else had been tried in vain. So don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so pure and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcome all Urinary Difficulties. Large Bottles only 50 cents a bottle at Penny & McAllister.

## Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, and by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two boxes of the Discovery he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Penny & McAllister.

Green's Golden Balm, sure cure for Catarrh at 50c, at McRoberts & Stagg's. How is your blood? Use Green's Sarsaparilla. For sale by McRoberts & Stagg at \$1. Use Green's Cough Balsam for coughs and colds. Price 50c. For sale by McRoberts & Stagg. Green's Electric Oil cures all aches and pains. For sale by McRoberts & Stagg at 50c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## Town Lot For Sale!

As a representative of Mr. W. H. Anderson, I offer for sale privately his neat brick house and lot of two acres on Somerset Avenue in Stanford. The place has all the necessary improvements and is a very desirable one. Call on or address me at Stanford in regard to it.

P. M. McROBERTS.

## FOR SALE!

A valuable Stock Farm containing 312 Acres situated 1 mile from Crab Orchard on the Stanford Pike. The two new store-rooms and rooms over same, in Stanford, on South side of Main street, built by Owsley & son. Also the brick residence in which I am now living.

J. B. OWSELEY, Stanford, Ky.

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The Hayden Store-Room, the best in Staaf in location and arrangement. Apply to

W. G. WELCH, Stanford, Ky.

### H. K. TAYLOR,

OF LOGAN COUNTY, is a Candidate of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the Democratic State Convention.

## For Sale at a Bargain.

I offer for sale privately in Stanford, Ky., a very desirable residence with seven rooms and porch. Well of water at the door; stable, smoke house, and about an acre of ground in the lot. For terms, etc., apply to

E. G. ALFORD, Agent for J. R. Alford.

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## FIVE COMMANDS!

Thou shalt go to BOURNE'S for all thy Christmas Goods.

Reason: Bourne has just received direct from New York City the nicest and cheapest lot ever brought to this neck of the woods.

Thou shalt buy the medicines from Bourne.

Reason: Bourne's goods are pure. Thy life is too valuable to be sacrificed because of inert remedies.

Thou shalt marry soon, very soon.

Reason: The goose bone marketh this a hard winter, and Bourne's toilet articles will make thee beautiful above thy fellows. (If thou dost not desire to marry, thou dost desire to be envied because of thy beauty.)

Thou shalt go hunting and fishing. Bourne has the materials.

Thou shalt have a baby, a riddle, an accordion, violin strings, lamps, frames, pictures, mirrors, warranted jewelry.

Bourne has these and the finest lot of candles ever brought to Stanford.

Thou shalt keep in mind that Bourne is the cleverest man (except Dr. Cox) and the best man to deal with.

Reason: Bourne is the place for you. —[Shakespeare. In fact, the half of his glories and fine goods have not been told thee.]

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## FOR RENT.

I have a house to rent on Stanford Street in Crab Orchard with all necessary fixtures. Will rent to either monthly or yearly renters. The house is large and water convenient. Address

MRS. EVA SMITH, Crab Orchard, Ky.

## FOR RENT.

I wish to rent my House and Lot on Upper Main Street, in Stanford, now occupied by Mr. W. M. Eagle for the year 1887, commencing with January 1st, 1887.

MRS. KATE HAYS, Stanford, Ky.

## MILLINERY.

I am daily opening an elegant line of Fall Millinery, including all

The Latest Novelties of the Season.

Also Notions, such as Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Rushing, Corsets, Bustles, etc. You will find me at the rooms lately vacated by Emily & Warren, next door to the Myers House.

162-2m

KATE DUDDEAR.

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## MUNICH'S VOLKS FEST.

A FREEDOM AND HILARITY THAT IS FOREIGN TO AMERICA.

The Peasantry at the Side Shows, on the Roller Coasters and the Merry-Go-Rounds—A Festival for the People at Large—At Church.

On Sunday morning we attended service at the Palace church in Munich. Every seat was occupied, and crowds of peasants and other visitors stood in the aisles. The officiating priest wore a magnificent robe, a mass of gold embroidery, in keeping with the richness of the church interior. But what was most impressive was the fact that now and then a peasant woman, in her picturesque attire, would leave the crowd, and advancing reverently to the steps of the altar, would kneel there in devout worship, visible to the entire congregation, and yet utterly unconscious of aught save the solemnity of this annual privilege—a privilege to excite the wonder and envy of home-staying neighbors in remote Bavarian villages and Tyrolean forest homes.

On other Sundays in such churches one sees no peasants at the altar of a royal church—at least, this was the only occasion on which we saw this close intermingling of patrician and peasant life, and this phase of its exhibition was more interesting than that revealed by the volks fest in all its mad jollity. There is a reason for this. Such a festival indicates in itself a wide license in personal intercourse—a freedom and hilarity of manner that is foreign to America and which shocks the American visitor by its reckless lack of restraint. But within the church walls or in the picture gallery one sees peasantry in a dignified aspect, and associates it with the reverence accorded to the place. It would be impossible to bring within a narrow space two wider conceptions of art than that revealed by this church interior with its marbles and frescoes and gorgeous vestments on the one hand, and the picturesque peasant attire on the other—attire sanctioned by tradition, and reverently adhered to even in this world of art forms which Munich certainly is.

### PICTURESQUE PEASANT ATTIRE.

Over a bright skirt of one color there is a bodice of another; this bodice is laced across the front with a silver chain, or held together by clasps of silver set with jewels. A gay silk kerchief is folded about the neck and shoulders. At the back the corner is caught up into a fold and held by a similar clasp, while silver bands, also jeweled, adorn the neck.

In the hair jeweled combs are worn, with long streamers of wide ribbon. The waist-coats of the men flash with a profusion of silver buttons, exquisitely carved and frequently set with jewels. The stockings are not entire, as with us. They are simply embroidered buckskin or silk shapes made to lace over the calf, leaving the ankle and knee perfectly bare, and the name, literally translated, is "calf stockings." The low shoes, short knee breeches, and jaunty hat, with a little feather on one side, make a picturesque toilet. In some districts the women have such broad brims that they protrude beyond the shoulders, and produce an exceedingly grotesque effect. The little children whom we saw with their parents were simply miniature men and women, repeating the costumes of their elders.

The festival was just what its name implies—a festival for the people at large, and in its innumerable side shows, roller coasters, merry-go-rounds, etc., suggested an American agricultural fair. Each booth offered for sale its peculiar kind of wares, everything laughed and joked and sang. There was a line of booths in which broiled sausages were sold. A bed of clay several inches thick was laid on a long board, which answered as a counter. On this a charcoal fire was lighted under a gridiron, and the sausages broiled freshly for each visitor at 10 pfennigs each (2½ cents).

### BOOTHS AND RESTAURANTS.

At another line of booths broiled fish were sold. There the fire of charcoal embers was made directly on the ground. Sticks were then inserted in the soil and made to incline at a suitable angle over the fire. The fish was carefully cleaned and salted, gashed in the sides, and then each stick inserted in the mouth of the fish, which thus slowly broiled over the coals.

There were many open-air restaurants in inclosed spaces, each having its band of music and supplying its guests with beer and other refreshments. English walnuts, which grow here, were sold in great profusion. All over Europe Munich beer is celebrated, and Munich is par excellence the great beer drinking place. A grand pavilion, decorated with overgreens and flowers, held the seats from which the royal family looked on at the games and sights of the volks fest, and about this the crowd surged for a glimpse at the prince regent, who has assumed his royal duties since the suicide of Ludwig II in June.

The people idolized the mad king and forgave his debts—40,000,000 marks (\$10,000,000)—which is the greatest possible proof for his adoration. Yet the madness and jollity went on as if he had never been, this king who lived aloof from his people as though he were a god.—Munich Cor. Courier-Journal.

### MILLIONS OF WASHBOARDS.

Millions of washboards are made and sold in the United States every year, and at least 7,200,000 are sold yearly between the Allegheny mountains and the Missouri river. There are two factories in Cleveland which turn out 200 dozen washboards a day, one in Toledo which turns out 200 dozen daily, and two in St. Louis which turn out over 1,000,000 a year.—Chicago Tribune.

### A Western Hotel Sign.

A sign in the room of a western hotel is said to read as follows: "Indian clubs and dumb bells will not be permitted in any of the rooms. Guests in need of exercise can go down to the kitchen and pound a steak."—Exchange.

### Good Reason.

"Why do you build such a flat roof to your house?" asked an Austin business man of a friend.

"Because," whispered the other, "I want to put a mortgage on it as soon as it is finished."—Texas Sittings.

### To Remove Clinkers.

To remove clinkers from the stove, sprinkle common table salt on the linings when the stove is cold. Use plenty of it. Build a moderate fire—wood or coal—and in a day or two the clinkers will be gone.—Hall's Journal of Health.

### Gold Dollars at a Premium.

Gold dollars are said to bring a premium of twenty cents in Philadelphia because of the large number made into langles, aided by the fact that only a few thousand of them are coined each year.—Chicago Herald.

### A Cautious Mind.

Mistress (who has been asking about the christening)—And is it a boy or a girl, Bridget?

Bridget—Shure, mum, I don't know; but they're a-christened him Nora.—Life.

## MOVEMENT CURE FOR OBESITY.

How the President is Said to be Getting His Flesh Reduced.

Since he came to the White House the president has been rapidly gaining flesh, and he now weighs fifty pounds more than he did when he was elected. He does not take any exercise. He drives out for an airing every pleasant afternoon in a comfortable carriage, but the ride doesn't give him any more exercise than if he spent so much time in a rocking chair. He is getting so fat as to be uncomfortable as well as ungainly, and has been in consultation with a doctor of the Swedish massage school. The doctor does not prescribe any drugs, nor does he use the Banting system of dieting. He simply recommends the movement cure, and his treatment of the president is very funny.

First the doctor makes him lie flat on his back on the floor, stiffen himself out with his arms down at his side, and then raise his feet in the air with his heels together, until his legs are at an angle of forty-five degrees. This is repeated several times, and until one has tried it he cannot realize how difficult and exhausting it is, for none of the joints in the body can be moved except those at the hips. The next movement is to raise the feet in the same position, and move them around in the air, so that the heels will describe a circle. This is more difficult still, and none but accomplished gymnasts can do it at the first attempt.

The third movement is to stretch out on the floor, with the face down, and then raise the body on the hands and toes. After this has been tried the patient is to stand on the tips of his toes and fingers, and make motions as if he were swimming. By going through this process three times a day, at first only a few minutes, and then longer, as the muscles of the stomach will permit, it is claimed that a fat man can reduce his flesh with remarkable rapidity.—Washington Cor. Omaha Herald.

### An Election Incident.

An incident of the election in Brookfield is too good to be lost, and we give it, simply suppressing the names. A hard working Democrat on the eve of the election was making a thorough canvass, and called on a young married man to talk over the situation and secure his vote. He succeeded, and went away telling him he would be there at 5 o'clock the next morning with his team to carry the young man to the polls.

The Democrat had scarcely departed when an enthusiastic Republican went to call on the same young man, and on a similar errand. He, too, talked over the situation and secured the vote. But as it was late the Republican thought he would stay all night, and then early in the morning they would go to the polls together.

The next morning promptly the Democrat knocked at the door at 5 o'clock. Here was a pickle; but the wife of the young man and her mother managed to find a way out nicely.

The old lady responded to the call, and said her son-in-law was not up yet. The wife then shouted out that he could not go until he had built the fire. The old lady went to the wood pile and began to split kindlings. The kind-hearted Democrat, in order also to expedite matters, offered to split the wood and build the fire. Off went his overcoat and to work he went. As the kindlings were damp it delayed him considerably, but he finally accomplished it. He then began to look around for his man, and behold the kind-hearted Republican was building the fire for the Republican and his man had stolen out of a side window, and were well on their way to the polls.

The Democrat is still the maddest man in Brookfield.—Danbury Evening News.

### Dosed by the Bartender.

"Yes," said a Clark street saloonkeeper, "it has got so now that to be a successful and popular bartender one must be a physician. An old man will come in here in the morning with his face looking like a corrugated door mat and his eyes green and glassy. He will stare at you for a minute, and then he will hang himself over the railing and tell you what something's wrong with his stomach, and that he must have something to straighten him up. We fix some sort of a dose for the fellow, and if he feels better an hour or two later we are sure of his trade for some time to come.

"Then there's the man who comes in gulping and shivering. He says he doesn't know what's the matter with him, and asks the bartender to look at his tongue. A little bicarbonate of soda tones up his stomach and sets him on his feet again. And so it goes from morning until night. There's the fellow who wants something for dyspepsia, and the man who says he feels as though a piece of ice had lodged in his stomach. Then there's the toper with a crick in his side, and the dude who to have something for the toothache. It is getting so now that a man who has anything the matter with him goes into a saloon to seek relief. In fact, it is getting so that no man gets too great to ask a barkeeper's advice."—Chicago Herald.

### Imposing on an Expert.

An old California miner told me of an expert assayer who had advised every snare. He had the habit of taking into the mine he was to test, bags, in which he carefully deposited the specimens he found, trying, labeling and sealing, then carrying them in the cars to his own home. His reports gained implicit belief, hence the greater desire to deceive him. A man once followed him to the train with \$50 and bribed the porter of the sleeping car, into whose charge the bags had been committed, to leave them with him for half an hour. He then, by means of fine metallic syringes, injected into the bags certain solutions, chlorides, I think, or gold and silver, and returned them to the porter's custody. The assayer, unsuspecting, tested every sample in bulk to find the amount of silver and gold, and made a very sanguine report.

On the strength of this the mine was bought of those whose agent the assayer was, and placed under charge of the assayer. As soon as work was begun the latter found with horror that he had been imposed on. For weeks, with his hair standing on end, determined to strike some new lead which should justify his report. At length, much lower down, he "made a find" which exceeded his first claim, and then he was satisfied.—Leadville Letter.

### Gen. Putnam's Tree.

The famous "Put's tree," near Crown Point, to which Gen. Israel Putnam was tied by the Indians and rescued just as the torch was being applied to the faggots, was recently sent to Saratoga where it will be preserved.—Boston Budget.

### For Wooden Cogs.

The best material for cogs, where it can be obtained, is well seasoned second growth white hickory, but maple and birch are extensively used for this purpose.—Boston Budget.

### An English Public School.

An English rector expelled a boy from school because he did not make obeisance by bowing to his clerical majesty on the street. The school is a public one, receiving a government grant.

A flat failure—A poor pancake.

## GOOD WRITING PAPER.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE.

Cutting the Rags into Pieces—in the Cleansing Engine—Reduction of the Rags to Pulp—Bluing, Sizing and Calendaring.

The materials for good writing paper are cotton and linen rags of domestic gathering, supplemented by importations. The rags come to the mill in bales and are assorted in several grades and then cut into pieces by hand. The cutting is done by girls and women, sitting in front of a bench, to which is fixed a short blade like a small scythe blade. The rags, picked up by the hand, are drawn across the keen edge with great rapidity, the operator occasionally using a sandstone rifle just as the mower does, so that the dusty room resembles, to the ear, a field of busy mowers. At a second sorting all the buttons, pins, hooks and eyes and harsh seams are removed. The rags then go to a duster, a large cylinder of woven wire, inside of which is a shaft carrying a number of blades of plate iron set in a spiral form on the shaft and revolving at a rate of speed higher than that of the outer cylinder. This difference of speed, with the spiral setting of the blades, insures a constant stirring up of the rags, and their gradual progress from one end to the other of the cylinder, and their final discharge at the open end.

The dusted rags then go into a rotary boiler made of boiler iron or steel, revolving on journals, one of which is hollow and admits steam at a pressure of from forty to sixty pounds to the square inch, corresponding according to Regnault's tables to a heat of from 202 to 308 degrees Fahrenheit. With the rags is introduced a certain quantity of lime water to assist in the cleansing, the object being to start the color as well as the dirt; for white writing paper is made from colored rags as well as from white rags; only the finest note and letter paper being made from clear white rags. These rotating boilers are of a capacity of a charge of rags weighing from 4,000 pounds upward. The boiler is usually rotated by means of a worm wheel on its solid journal and a worm screw, and it is charged through a manhole that when in place is securely packed.

### IN THE CLEANSING TANK.

From this boiler the rags pass to a cleansing engine, which is a tank of oval plan, the walls of which rise about thirty inches from the floor. The tank is partially divided longitudinally by a straight portion, the ends of the partition reaching toward the walls of the tank far enough to leave a space of the same width as that between the partition's ends and the tank's walls. On one side of this partition, across the center of the tank, revolves a toothed drum, carrying blades that act on the rags as they pass in the trough between fixed blades at the bottom of the tank. These blades do not cut the rags, but tear them, thus preserving the fiber. The cleansing of the rags in the process of tearing is facilitated by a constant stream of water. On the side opposite from the beater is a rotary sieve of fine mesh that allows the water to pass, but rejects the rags. The water thus lifted passes off through the hollow shaft of the revolving sieve. This, with the action of the beater drum, induces and keeps up a current around and around the tank. This engine not only cleanses the rags, but reduces them to a semi-pulp mass known as "half stuff," which, although clean, is not purely white. It is bleached with chloride of lime and again passes through an engine, when the bleached material, in heaps, resembles solid snow. After this comes the bluing, if the paper is to have a tint, although what is called white paper is slightly blued.

The pulp is pumped into an elevated tank, from which it is fed to the engine by a delivery gate capable of close adjustment, as upon the amount of pulp fed to the machine depends the ultimate weight of the paper. The pulp flows out to the face of a roller and is passed to an endless apron of fine wire sieve that has imparted to it a jarring motion, to discharge, as much as possible, the water, while the sieve retains the almost impalpable pulp. A set of rolls compresses the pulp web, which then goes over a series of boxes perforated on the side over which the web passes, the boxes being exhausted of air by a fan as the web moves. This withdraws the surplus water that has not been removed by the sieve and rollers.

### SIZING AND CALENDARING.

The sheet, having acquired considerable tenacity, is dried by passing between rollers heated by steam. Then comes the sizing, without which the closest textured paper would not receive ink and not spread a blot. The size is the common glue of commerce made from rawhide of cattle, but it is employed hot and quite thin. A second partial drying, edging of the continuous web by rotary shears, and a cutting across into sheets, completes the operations of turning liquid, milky pulp into elastic, continuous sheets of a substance almost impermeable to air.

From "the machine" the sheets, still damp from the sizing, are removed to drying lofts, and are dried by sun and outer air in pleasant weather, and by steam heat in inclement weather. They are then subjected to the action of hydraulic presses. They are then calendared by means of a machine of rolls, three of chilled iron and two of paper. The paper rolls are formed of disks of thin manilla paper, cut in presses to diameter, with holes through their centers for the reception of the shaft. These are pressed in place by a hydraulic machine and turned like the iron rolls. The surface of the turned paper rolls are remarkably smooth.

The sheets, after ironing in the calendar machine, are cut in reams by a knife similar in form and action to that of the French guillotine. The sheets are then sorted and counted, the somewhat defective ones going to an inferior grade of paper. The company's stamp is embossed on each sheet under a press.

Ruled paper has its lines made in a machine that is essentially self-acting. The ink is more fluid than that used for writing. The ruling pens are of sheet brass and are semi-cylindrical tubes fed from a white tube, to which the ink rises from a trough by means of wicks, as oil in an ordinary lamp. The packing in boxes supplements all this work, and the sheets are ready for the market.—Boston Budget.

### A Pickpocket's Trick.

A new trick in pickpocketing has been discovered in Atlanta, where the Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, was robbed in a crowded hotel elevator by a young man who said: "Excuse me, please sir, but my watch chain is caught in one of your buttons." It was in straightening out the pretended entanglement that the larceny was committed.—New York Sun.

### Taxation of Foreign Workmen.

It is proposed in the French national assembly to put a tax upon the wages of all foreign workmen in the Paris workshops, Italian and German mechanics crowd the French factories and, as they are generally without families, they are supposed to be much better off than French workmen who have domestic burdens.—New York Sun.

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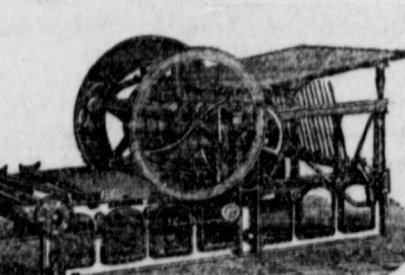
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